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NO 18

THIEVES FALL OUT.

Ryan Became Sore and Made Confession to Authorities.

HE WENT BACK ON HIS PALS

They Ruined Themselves by Doing the Man's Bidding and He Now Turns Bitterly Upon Them.

United States Marshal Henry C. Pettit, at Rockville, Ind., notified the department by telegraph of the arrest of Joseph M. Johns, the man charged with conspiracy in the alleged bribery of Daniel V. Miller, the assistant attorney of the postoffice department who was arrested Tuesday night. Johns will be tried with Miller at Cincinnati. The cases will be presented to the federal grand jury which meets there October 6.

According to evidence in possession of the postal authorities, Johns received \$4,500 as a result of the decision of Acting Assistant General Christiany that the Ryan-Tuff investment company was entitled to use the mails. Miller was an assistant of Christiany. The authorities here say that Johns was not an attorney of the Ryan concern but has been a life long friend and political associate of Miller. The exact division of the \$4,500 is not known.

MILLER UNDER CROSS FIRE. Miller was at the postoffice department Friday in conference with Assistant General Robbe, who closely questioned him regarding the case. The case of the Arnold company, turf investment concern, which was responsible for the first charges against the office of the assistant attorney general and which, despite the adverse report of postoffice inspectors secured a favorable decision from the office, is still under investigation.

The checks which figure in the alleged payments to Miller and Johns, which are in the possession of the department are for \$3,400. They were supplemented with a cash payment of \$1,100. The checks are signed by the Ryan concern and made out to Johns' order and endorsed by him.

Ryan has agreed to be a witness for the government. He has furnished the department with all the information in his possession, including the documents. While the department cannot guarantee an immunity it will put his service in giving state's evidence in the best light before the court. Miller had charge of the investigation of the Ryan case and prepared the letter which Acting Assistant General Christiany signed. This letter, which constituted the decision of the department, allowed the concern to use the mails and was signed December 10. The decision in the Arnold case which served as a precedent and whose language it followed was signed by Assistant Attorney General Tynes December 4.

RYAN WAS SORE. John J. Ryan, whose confessions caused the arrest of Miller and Johns, operated his "get-rich-quick" turf investment concern from Cincinnati, Ohio and from St. Louis, and ran winter races at Newport, Ky. Other warrants have been issued as a result of the investigation of the postoffice inspectors. Ryan is here now and admits that he operated sometime at St. Louis before the inspectors got after him and later he was called to Washington. Ryan says: "I was sore because I heard others doing business like mine stood in with the postoffice department by giving up \$25,000 and I felt that those who were standing in with the department were behind the investigation so as to get me out of their way."

THE JOB HAD "TRIMMINGS." After returning from Washington to St. Louis last November Ryan says he got a telegram from Attorney Johns of Rockville, Ind., that Johns could be of service to him with the department at Washington and later Ryan and Johns met in Terre Haute, Ind. There, Ryan says, Johns explained how close he was to Miller and how Miller had accepted a \$2,000 job in the postoffice department at Washington with the idea that the job had certain "trimmings" such as Ryan says Johns explained Ryan would be able to furnish.

Ryan declared Johns asked \$5,000 to get from Miller a letter from the attorney general's office showing Ryan was entitled to use the mails. Later Ryan says Johns came down to \$2,500 and the proposition was accepted. A proposition to pay \$2,000 for literature so worded it would pass muster if it was ever taken up in the mails was later accepted.

PRESERVED THE LITERATURE.

Ryan asserts Johns delivered the letter and literature to him December 16th. Ryan says he gave Johns \$1,100 cash and checks dated December 17, one for \$2,000 and one for \$1,400. Then, Ryan says everything went along smoothly until the trouble February 9. A week later a fraud order was issued against Ryan, and Ryan says an effort for another shake down was put on foot but he would not stand for it. He says he received more telegrams from Johns, Ryan says he preserved all the telegrams and letters.

JOHNS GIVES BOND. Joseph H. Johns, who is charged with complicity in the Miller-Ryan

postal scandal, was arraigned before Commissioner Higgins and gave bond for \$1,500 for his appearance before Federal Judge Anderson at Indianapolis June 25. His bond was signed by several citizens of Rockville, who accompanied him to this city. He refuses to make any statement. The warrant under which he was arraigned charged conspiracy to receive personal compensation for services to divers persons in which the United States was interested.

The warrants for Miller at Washington and Johns at Rockville, were drawn by United States Attorney Bundy, and his assistants, on information furnished by postoffice inspectors who have a great mass of documentary evidence, notably a letter to John J. Ryan, from George A. Christiany, assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, informing Ryan that the investigation of the Washington officials of his right to use the mails in his business. In one corner are the initials "D. V. M." in Miller's handwriting indicating that Miller dictated the letter, and for that reason the officials say there is no proceeding against Christiany. This letter was not forwarded to Ryan, but it came to him through Johns when they met in Cincinnati, Dec. 6, 1902, after Ryan paid Johns \$1,100 cash and \$3,400 in St. Louis checks. These checks, endorsed by Johns, are in evidence.

STORIES OF RECENT PASTS.

Many People Restored to Health by Leaving Off One Meat.

That many persons have gained health by eliminating, or practically eliminating, the morning breakfast, seems an established fact, writes Anna Woodward in Good Housekeeping. Those who are more radical in their trials have begun by fasting entirely, for a period of from seven to thirty days. An experience which has attracted much attention is that of the editor of one of the health magazines of New York. This man went through a thirty days' fast, about two years ago, and from that time to the present has usually had two very light meals each day. Never more than two, and sometimes but one. He weighed when beginning his fast, one hundred and ten pounds and has since lost the weight he had at that time much sickness; was, in fact an invalid. At the present time he weighs one hundred and sixty pounds, is robust in

that he is proof against any form of disease, whatsoever. He says that before the thirty days of fasting was over, his skin took on a clearer hue than it had for years; his eyes grew brighter, his hair was in better condition, and his teeth, even, became noticeably whiter. On the twenty-fourth day he took a prolonged mountain walk with several companions, neither showing nor feeling more fatigue than they.

A girl whose home is in Morganton, West Virginia, tells me that although up to last summer she had always been an omnivorous eater, she at that time became converted to the modern theory, and began in a practical way taking in August two weeks' complete fast, during which time she swallowed nothing but a little fruit juice. She then began to adopt an extremely light diet, to her advantage from the point of economy, since by preparing her own meals instead of boarding she effected a saving of from six to seven dollars a month. But the consideration of primary importance was not the pecuniary but the physical gain. She at once began to enjoy life such as she had not known for years. For several years previously her average weight was about one hundred and twenty-four pounds. During the two weeks' fast she lost fifteen pounds. The first week thereafter she regained ten pounds and after that she regained at the rate of three pounds a week, until she reached one hundred and thirty-nine pounds—more than she ever weighed in her life before. This girl is engaged in taking a university course and there is nothing with her in the public schools, this friend living also on the same plan. They eat no breakfast, taking in the early morning a glass of hot lemonade. Lunch consists of two slices of brown bread and butter and a little fruit. The evening meal, though more substantial is very simply cooked. Soup and one other dish from the usual dinner. The second dish consists some times of a baked potato or baked apples, some times of a cereal and milk. They take never more than those two simple dishes, in addition to brown bread and milk, celery and occasionally onions. The main point is that they enjoy their eating as they never did before, they have improved in general health, and incidentally there has been the saving of time and money.

Big Wheat Crop.

The cereal outlook was never more promising at this time of year. Of the 34,000,000 acres of winter wheat sown last fall, the agricultural department's canvass shows 33,000,000 acres standing in prime condition and promising a yield of 520,000,000 bushels with normal success. If the spring wheat holds its own with average years, the United States will have 720,000,000 bushels of wheat in the bin in the autumn.

Made a D. D.

It was announcement of the Kentucky Wesleyan college at Winchester, Ky., Wednesday, that the honorary degree of doctor of divinity had been conferred upon Rev. J. L. Stokes, pastor of the Methodist church at Yorkville.

TOWN SWEEPED AWAY.

Many Persons Crushed to Death by a Tornado.

AN INSANE ASYLUM STRUCK.

The State of Iowa Swept Incessantly for Twenty-four Hours by Storms and Tornado.

A tornado struck the town of Elmo, Iowa Tuesday evening, destroying the town. Six persons are known to have been killed and several others injured. The storm destroyed a three-story Masonic temple, and nine persons in the temple at the time were killed outright. Six bodies have been removed from the ruins of the building and others are believed to be buried in the debris. The names of those whose bodies were recovered:

C. C. Calhoun, William Duff, Gus Duff, Charles Bell, T. Summers, D. L. Parker. The storm passed on through the town, leaving but a few buildings standing. Elmo is a small town on the Wabash railroad branch, running from Omaha to Brunswick, Mo., and has about 200 inhabitants.

STORM-SWEPT FOR HOURS.

Iowa, has been storm swept for the past 24 hours. Three tornadoes, two Monday night and one Tuesday night, resulted in the loss of six lives, the fatal injury of three persons and the serious injury of a score of others, besides great injury and property loss.

THE DEAD AT GLENWOOD.

Maggie Bietner, of Adasa, Iowa, aged 11 years.
Hazel Wright, of Adasa, Iowa, aged 10 years.
Near Buxton:
Georgia Buckley.
Herbert Rhodes.
At South Des Moines:
Russell A. Knauff, aged 30 years.
Floyd Knauff, his eight-months-old son.

THE INJURED AT GLENWOOD.

Mary Eckert.
Anna DeLaney.
Myrtle Dickson.
Etta Newton.
Harrison Johnston.

NEAR BUXTON.

Mollie Rhodes, fatal.
Mollie Rhodes, fatal.
Mya Blakely, fatal.

Zward, Lucy, George and Adason Rhodes.

Buddie Rheasy.
Marty Walker.

AT SOUTH DESMOINES.

Mrs. Knauff, bruised and cut.
Mrs. Margaret Boston, skull injured by falling brick.
Charles McNutt, hurt by flying tree limbs.
Mrs. John McCoy, breast and head cut by flying glass.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

The victims at Glenwood were all inmates of the school for the feeble minded. The tornado struck the girls' dormitory. The roof was torn off and with a terrific crash fell back again upon the wrecked building. All the buildings of the group, including the hospital, dormitory, boys' building, custodian's building, farm cottages and the boiler room, were more or less damaged by the storm. The superintendent estimates that the loss will be at least \$75,000. There is no insurance.

MARK FOR FURIOUS WIND.

The buildings of the institution are situated on a slight rise and were a mark for the heavy wind which swept down on the structure with terrible fury. The boiler room, including some fine machinery lately installed, is wrecked. The eleven girls who were injured are being cared for in the hospital which is intact. The tornado near Buxton struck before noon near what is known as No. 10 Junction, a mining settlement. All the victims were colored.

COURSE OF STORM.

The storm came from the southwest and the destructive wind seemed to descend suddenly from a great bank of clouds which was weeping toward the northwest. The houses occupied by the Rhodes and Blakely families were smashed to kindling wood. The tornado struck south Des Moines at dark tonight. It came from the south, but after the greater part of the destruction was wrought, veered to the northwest it approached the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers.

IN SOUTH DESMOINES.

The property in South Des Moines and vicinity will reach \$50,000. The Knauff home and the Christian church were wrecked and about forty other buildings were damaged. About the same time what was apparently another storm struck the packing house section of the town, a mile to the northwest of the scene of the South Des Moines disaster. Many buildings were damaged.

EASTERN NEBRASKA HARD HIT.

Eastern Nebraska was visited by another series of storms last night and Wednesday several of which developed into tornadoes. One visited Hastings, near the scene of Sunday's heavy storms and blew several buildings to splinters.

Another struck Herman, 25 miles north of Omaha, and the scene of a tornado five weeks ago, killed a dozen people. The home of D. R. Parish, demolished and Mr. Parish, his wife, and a child were seriously hurt.

Accompanying the severe wind in every instance, was a rain storm of

unusual severity and as a result several towns in eastern Nebraska are flooded. The financial loss has been heavy and estimates place it at several hundred thousand dollars.

One of the most severe storms was a Davey, a small town northwest of Lincoln which resulted in the injury of thirteen persons, none fatally. Several persons, however, sustained broken limbs. The report received from there states that every dwelling and outbuilding in the town was wrecked. The storm Lincoln did great damage, the loss on building being estimated at \$100,000.

A NEW SLAVERY

A System of Peonage Which Obtains in That State.

At the request of the department of justice, the United States service has undertaken the work of investigating the charge of peonage, or holding another in servitude to work out a debt, which has been made against persons living in the vicinity of Montgomery, Ala. The punishment provided by the statute for this crime is a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 or imprisonment of not less than one year nor more than five.

One man named Robert N. Franklin has already been indicted for keeping a negro in servitude for at least a year. Information in the hands of Chief Walker tends to show that a regular system has been practiced for a long time between certain magistrates and persons who want negro laborers.

It is said that the plan is to bring a poor negro before a magistrate on a flimsy charge. He is convicted, and having no money to pay a fine, the white man offers to advance him the money, provided the negro will make a labor contract with him for a length of time sufficient to reimburse him for the money and trouble he has taken to keep the negro out of jail.

He is thereupon taken away and begins what is frequently a long term of cruel servitude, being frequently whipped for failure to perform work to the satisfaction of his employer. An agent of the secret service, who is now on the ground, will make a thorough investigation of the whole alleged system and turn over to the United States attorney for that district all information he may secure with a view to the prosecution of offenders.

Battle With Strikers.

The first serious outbreak since the late strike order was issued

at the new work just completed under the direction of Mr. Milburn the report says: "The urinals under the new porticoes were choked up and the flushing apparatus defective; the ventilating shaft is too small and its frequent change of direction should be made by gentle curves and not by sharp angles; the ventilation of the toilet room is defective; the fresh air inlet at side of steps showed no current of air upon lighted candle; we could discover no back venting of the water closets on account of concealed plumbing; the reducing couplings of water pipes indicated inferior pluming."

OLD WORK A DEATH TRAP.

In regard to the conditions in the basement, work done about 13 years ago, the committee says:

"All rooms in cellars were foully kept, ill smelling, and showed lack of ventilation. The room used as a water closet now used as a store room for old records were dark, damp and foul smelling and their air shafts vented their gases into the rooms above."

"In these rooms nothing seems to have been done except to remove the bowls of the old water closets, leaving the soil pipe connections as dead ends imperfectly plugged."

"Concealed plumbing prevented careful scrutiny of work under floors."

"The private water closet on first floor above basement was filled with foul air which is discharged into the main corridors and no fresh air ingress was provided for. The flush to the closets was insufficient."

"A dead wall was behind the eastern water closet in which iron grating were placed for ventilation, drawing air from the interior of the building. Open bad pipes supposed to be back vents discharged into the same space."

HEATING APPARATUS.

As to the heating apparatus the committee reported:

"Air supply totally inadequate and derived from the basement with no direct outside fresh air intake, the whole central cellar being dependent for air supply on two small doors at east and west ends."

"The entire cellar was without flooring and very dusty."

"Therefore, all air distributed to the building was cellar air and contaminated with dust and ground emanations."

RECOMMENDATION.

Upon the above findings the committee made the following recommendations:

"That all water closets in the main building with their plumbing, pipes and fixtures be immediately renewed and all connections leading to these fixtures be cut off outside the building."

"That the new water closets be connected at once with the new city sewerage system."

"That the new water closets under the main steps north and south have special ventilation secured by electric or other appliance."

"That all cellars and passage ways in the basement be thoroughly cleaned and afterwards floored with asphalt or cement."

"That independent outside fresh air

A DEATH TRAP

In the State House Declares a Special Investigation Committee.

RECENT WORK IS DEFECTIVE.

The Governor is Urged to Have the Whole Business Torn Out and New System Inaugurated.

The State house indeed contains a death trap. Its basement is polluted with foul and poisonous gases which find their way into the offices of certain officials, as reported in 'The State' recently, and the State will be put to some expense to correct the evils.

This condition of affairs was brought to the attention of the secretary of state recently and he referred the matter to the governor. The latter asked a special committee to investigate the alleged dangerous conditions, and this committee submitted its report to the governor Friday.

It was charged in the outset that only the plumbing and sewer pipes in the basement were in a bad state of repair, yet the committee found that the work recently finished under the direction of Architect Milburn is also in bad shape. The members of the committee were men who are entirely disinterested. Dr. T. Grange Simons of Charleston, president of the State board of health; Dr. James Evans, secretary of that board; Dr. J. W. Babcock and Mr. U. X. Gunter, attorney general and the legal adviser of the State board of health.

This committee not only condemns the sanitary arrangements, but calls attention to the heating apparatus which distributes air through the building in the winter. This air, it is shown in the report, is not fit and some changes are necessary. The legislature refused to make an appropriation for a heating apparatus, but something must be done next winter.

The governor has no funds with which to undertake this work and may be forced to borrow the money with which to meet the expense of tearing out the rotting piping and the now useless and filthy hiding false walls in the basement.

NEW WORK CONDEMNED.

The committee regretted that they found no job to condemn. "The whole work and the work is done

are the new work just completed under the direction of Mr. Milburn the report says:

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"That all cellars and passage ways in the basement be thoroughly cleaned and afterwards floored with asphalt or cement."

"That independent outside fresh air

intakes be provided for the furnace rooms and basements.

"We would urgently recommend that an experienced sanitary engineer be employed to devise a proper system of heating, ventilating and pumping the building."

The committee expressed their obligation to Assistant Surgeon General H. D. Geddings of the United States public health and marine hospital service, who made the inspection with them, for valued suggestions made in the preparation of the report.

SEWER MAIN STOPPED UP.

The report of the commission substantiates the reports made by sanitary inspectors recently. Mr. Stallings, an expert plumber and sanitary inspector, and Mr. Edens, the sanitary inspector for the city of Columbia, practically covered the same ground in their reports. In addition Mr. Edens calls attention to a matter upon which the committee was not called upon to investigate.

"Your sewer from the building to the river is now completely stopped and discharging its foul contents into the open gutters of Gervais street. This is a dangerous condition of things and wants immediate remedy. I respectfully recommend that the plumbing in the State house be overhauled and made to conform to the plumbing laws of the city and that the system be connected with the sanitary sewers in Gervais street, where it will be systematically flushed and inspected."—The State.

GREAT DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

Over Two Thousand People Homeless in Topeka, Kas.

The State of Kansas is suffering terribly from a great flood. At 9.30 o'clock Friday night the water had surrounded the whole of North Topeka and more than 2,000 people are homeless. The river is rising fast and it is estimated that fully 10,000 will be homeless. The Union Pacific railroad station is flooded.

Late Friday afternoon the Kansas river bridges at Maple Hill, Rossville, Silver Lake, Bellevue and St. George were washed out. The new steel bridge at Wilfrid is damaged beyond repair and at Topeka the street railway is useless. Several hundred cattle have been drowned.

Fifteen inches of water in Abilene Friday night and more Saturday. Business houses are collapsing and the entire town is in danger.

AS IN TOPEKA

are the flood on the north side of the river.

The conditions in "Little Russia," the Russian settlement in North Topeka, are serious. The entire settlement is under water and a current has started through the district. Several houses already are twisted on their foundations and they probably will collapse. Every family has had its household goods damaged and some have lost everything.

Thirteen inches of water have fallen in Clark's creek valley in the past twelve hours. The whole valley is desolated. Many houses in Skiddy were washed away, and crops are ruined. Two thousand feet of railway tracks in this vicinity were washed out. So far as known, no lives were lost.

The loss by flood in Morris county is estimated at \$1,000,000. Four persons were drowned here Friday night. Edward Clements perished while endeavoring to save his daughter. Ralph Phillips, while trying to rescue a little girl named Woods, was drowned with her. A baby was found dead in the Missouri Pacific yard. Slacking lime set fire to the M. R. Smith lumberyard, which was burned together with the Farmers and Drivers' bank and Robbin's drug store, the loss being \$30,000. The big Main street bridge over the Meosho river went down. All the business houses were flooded. Miles of Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas tracks were washed out. More than 100 houses are under water and 20 have floated away.

To Be Brought Back.

After being out of the state six months, H. L. Lloyd, of Darlington, has been arrested in Texas and will be brought back to this state to stand trial for the forgery of a promissory note to the amount of \$162 on the People's bank of Darlington. Lloyd, it is alleged, on November 18, 1902, forged a note in the name of his brother, W. C. Lloyd, E. F. Story and other parties and the bank cashier, knowing Lloyd, paid out the money at once. When it was found that the note was a forgery, which was not until it became due, thirty days afterwards, Lloyd had left the state. He was located in Texas and the authorities in that state notified to look out for him.

A Coming Reform.

The legislatures of twenty-one states have passed resolutions in favor of the election of United States senators by the people. Unquestionably popular sentiment has grown very strongly in recent years in favor of removing the election of United States senators from the state legislatures. The purchase of senatorships by millionaires and the deadlocks which have left states without representation in the senate, have created strong dissatisfaction with present methods.

Instantly Killed.

G. C. Russell of Greenville was killed in Union by the explosion of a soda fountain in the drugstore of H. L. Scales & Son. He had gone to Union for the L. L. Barre company to do some plumbing.

MANY LIVES LOST

And the Town of Malazherd, Totally Destroyed by Earthquake

A MOST AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

A Military Officer Becomes Insane Over the Loss of His Family. Other Particulars of the Disaster.

A dispatch from Washington says Vice Consul Ojalvo, at Erzurum, Turkey, reports to the state department that an earthquake in the canton of Malazherd, district of Bitlis, on the 29th ult., caused the death of 500 people and left the city in ruins. The shock was strongly felt in Erzurum, a journey of 38 hours, and threw the people into a panic. Many of them turned their stables, which are built level with the ground, into sleeping apartments for greater security.

PLACED AT TWO THOUSAND.

A dispatch from Constantinople says advice which reached there Wednesday from Asiatic Turkey show that a terrible earthquake occurred April 29 at Malazherd, in the vilayet of Van 80 miles southeast of Erzurum, on the Euphrates. The town was totally destroyed, with its entire population, numbering 2,000 souls, including 700 Armenians, as well as the troops forming the garrison of Malazherd. In addition over 400 Souzes in neighboring villages collapsed.

A GARRISON WIPED OUT.

A dispatch from London says the foreign office here received some details from the British consul at Arzum regarding the recent earthquake at Malazherd, according to which a strong earthquake, lasting 30 seconds, was felt in the morning of April 29 throughout the entire district between Lake Van and the Russian frontier and as far west as Kharput. The town of Malazherd, consisting of 500 houses, was destroyed and much havoc was wrought in the surrounding village. Col. Khalil Bey, commanding the garrison of Malazherd, with his whole family, three officers and 80 soldiers, perished in the ruins. Lieut. Col. Faybid Bey, whose family was lost, became insane. A telegraph operator who sent the news of the catastrophe said himself was badly injured.

He was killed. The foreign office has appealed for subscriptions for the relief of the destitute Mohammedans and Christians of the Malazherd district.

Jumped in a Chimney.

The Atlanta Journal says Ira Davis, about 35 years of age, who has been working on Rev. R. H. Smith's farm near Gainesville, Ga., for a number of years, was brought to this city and lodged in Hall county jail for safe keeping. The negro is affected with a peculiar form of insanity, supposed to have been produced by the extremely hot weather. Wednesday night he was suffering from the delusion that bloodhounds were on his trail, and began a wild race for life and liberty, which ended in one of the most remarkable captures on record. For a mile he ran, disrobing as he ran and throwing articles of clothing along his path piece by piece, until he was entirely nude. He reached the two-story dwelling of W. R. Howington about 6 o'clock, after part of the family had retired for the night. He scaled the chimney by climbing up the lightning rod and mounting the roof, jumped down the chimney. The fall was a distance of 25 feet or more, and he landed on some boards which had been placed in the fireplace. With great difficulty he was extricated and drawn out the top of the flue by means of a rope, and he was found to be terribly skinned and bruised, but calm and willing to be taken in charge.

The Mystery Solved.

City detectives claim to have unraveled the mystery of the \$7,000 robbery of the union depot ticket office in Birmingham, Ala., which occurred May 16. As a result two young men, one of them being the son of J. M. Hibb, superintendent of bridges and buildings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, have been arrested and are now in jail. No one will be allowed to see them and not even the name of the second man arrested can be ascertained. It is claimed that the robbery was accomplished by boring a hole through the ceiling over the ticket office from a vacant room on the second floor of the union depot, and through this hole the robbers looked with a magnifying glass and watched the employees of that office work the safe combination. It is said that on the night of the robbery they entered the office while the night ticket seller was asleep and worked the safe combination.

A Columbia Hanging.

The execution of Winter Cantey in Columbia last Friday was very quietly done. He was hanged for